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ABSTRACT

These four Swedish press communiques describe government bills relevant to education. The matters covered in the bills include government funding of adult education programs, TV teaching, the copying of copyrighted materials for schools, an overall plan for post-secondary education, and educational grants to adults. (KM)

SWEDISH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION March 16, 1973

Press Communiqué

(Government bill 1973:54)

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Adult Education Bill

Mr Sven Moberg, Minister without Portfolio, today presented to the Riksdag an adult education bill. Among its proposals are the following:

- The rules for government grants to study circles will be improved and simplified. It is proposed that the extra grant for the priority circles in Swedish, English, Mathematics and Civics shall in future be standardized at 15 kronor per period. To simplify the administrative routines it is proposed that grants for study circles shall in future be calculated not for every circle but for every local department of an educational association.

- The Committee for Experimental Activities in Adult Education (FÖVUX) is to receive a grant for outreach activities also during the budget year 1973/74. FÖVUX has now entered upon its third year and conducts outreach activities within Östergötland County among shift-workers, women working in the home, different groups of handicapped persons, etc. When these trials have been completed, the Committee will evaluate its three years of work and present proposals for general measures. In order that its outreach activities need not be interrupted, the Committe will receive a grant for a further year.

- A folk high school for Finnish immigrants is to be started in Haparanda. The National Federation of Finnish Associations in Sweden will be the principal for the new school, which will be housed in the earlier teachers' training college.

- The adult schools at Norrköping and Härnösand are to remain under the administration of the state. A new system for allocation of resources is proposed, which will give the schools a greater freedom in their work and thereby improved means to arrange for certain technical courses which could not be started earlier owing to the small number of pupils.

The Bill also takes up questions of TV teaching at Linköping University. The University has been furnished with the necessary resources in the form of accommodation and equipment for TV teaching. The teaching programmes have been produced by the Committe for Television and Radio in Education (TRU) in accordance with production plans approved by the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities in consultation with TRU and the University.

Mr Sven Moberg suggests that TV teaching should continue at Linköping University. It should be a matter for the

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departments concerned within the University, however, to decide on the form in which TV shall be used for teaching. It is proposed that collaboration between the University and the Committee for Continued Use of Radio and Television within Education should in future be based on annual agreements.

Right to legal absence for studies

A workning group with Mr Carl Lidbom, Minister without Portfolio, as chairman, and with representatives of the ministries of Education, Industry, Justice, Labour and Housing, Health and Social Affairs, and Finance, is to be appointed for investigation of the question of the legal right to leave of absence for studies. The Confederation of Trade Unions and the Central Organization of Salaried Employees have demanded that this question be solved through legislation as negotiations with employers have not led to any result.

Participants in adult education

Study circles were attended by some 1.9 million persons during the budget year 1971/72. More than 30 % of the circles studied priority subjects, e.g. Swedish, English, Mathematics and Civics at comprehensive school level. Around 25 000 persons attended university circles.

The Swedish language circles for immigrants were attended by 165 000 persons during 1971/72. Of the 18 990 circles 7 050 were arranged by the Workers' Educational Association, 3 556 by the Swedish Universities' Extension Organization, 2 761 by the Educational Section of the Central Organization of Salaried Employees, 2 228 by the Association for Study Promotion and 2 114 by the Educational Association of the Citizens' School.

Adult education was arranged during 1971/72 by 335 of the 464 local authorities in the country and was attended by some 150 000 persons, among whom some 37 000 chose courses corresponding to comprehensive school level and some 65 000 vocationally oriented courses.

State adult education is conducted at the Norrköping and Härnösand schools with recruitment from the whole country. The teaching consists of a combination of correspondence courses and study at school. The two schools have altogether some 4 500 pupils, of whom 2 500 taking solely correspondence courses.

The folk high schools had during the year 1971/72 some 13 300 pupils on the long winter courses. The shorter subject courses were attended by some 25 700 persons. The interest in subject courses has increased very greatly in recent years.

Labour market training courses were attended by some 121 000 persons during 1971/72, around 24 % of whom within the regular school system.

Adult education on radio and TV is conducted by the Education Unit of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation and by the Committee for Radio and Television in Education.

Most of the radio broadcasting for adult education is devoted to language courses. Around 130 000 persons followed the English beginners' course, Start, during 1971/72. The TV programmes in the TRU course of Political Economy was viewed on an average by 125 000 persons according to an audience research poll of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. Corresponding figures for the Tellus series were 600 000 and for the course on Parenthood about 200 000.

SWEDISH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION March 5, 1973

Press communiqué

(Government bill 1973:70)

An old point of controversy within the educational system has today been solved. An agreement has today been signed which regulates the extent to which and under what conditions schools may copy pages from books, musical scores, newspapers, journals and other literary and artistic works.

"The agreement may be considered a pioneering effort", says Mr Ingvar Carlsson, Minister of Education. "It is the first agreement of its kind in the world."

The agreement is now to be submitted to the Riksdag for approval.

The background to the agreement is as follows.

Within the educational system are produced large numbers of copies from textbooks and other teaching material, from newspapers, journals etc. The number of such copies probably amounts to more than 100 million per annum. The present regulations governing the right to make copies for teaching purposes are extremely difficult to interpret. Disputes have also arisen between educational authorities and authors, composers, journalists, publishers etc. concerning the right which exists. Negotiations to end this dispute were started in 1967. It is these negotiations which have now resulted in the agreement signed today. The agreement grants to the educational system the copying right it needs. On the other hand a restriction has been made that entire textbooks may not be copied. In principle teachers may produce one copy per pupil. At the same time teachers avoid the insecurity that had been created by the dispute hitherto as regards the extent of their copying right.

The State will pay for the copying right a compensation of, on an average, 1 öre* per page. The compensation will be paid to a fund created by authors, publishers, newspaper publishers, etc.

The State's concurrence in the agreement has taken place in consultations with the Swedish Union of Local Authorities and the Federation of Swedish County Councils, and also in close contact with the other Nordic countries.

The parties to the agreement, apart from the State, are the Association of Swedish Authors, the Association of

Authors of Textbooks, the Swedish Publishers' Association, the Swedish Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Newspaper Employers' Association, the Swedish Association of Journalists, the Swedish Trade Press Association, the Trade Union Press Federation, the Photo Suppliers' Association, the Swedish Photographers' Association, the Press Photographers' Club, the National Association of Artists, the Swedish Draughtsmen's Association, the Swedish Composers' Association, the Swedish Association of Authors and Composers of Popular Music, the Swedish Association of Music Publishers, the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, and the Swedish Performing Right Society.

* 100 öre = 1 Skr (Swedish krona) =
US $ 0.20 or £ 0.08 (approx.)

SWEDISH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION 1973-03-23

Press communiqué

(Government Official Report 1973:2)

U 68's main report was presented on Wednesday to Ministers Carlsson and Moberg. This proposal, involving an overall plan for all post-secondary education, aims among other things at broadening the higher education system to meet the requirements of new categories of students. U 68 calculates that its proposal will mean between 170,000 and 190,000 students in the basic higher education system by the early 1980's. At present, the total number of students is between 140,000 and 145,000. U 68 proposes a study organisation including both fixed routes of study, such as the class teacher programme, and opportunities for individual combinations. By the terms of the proposal, Sweden will be divided into 19 higher educational areas, each with a coherent organisation under a Board of Higher Education responsible for the bulk of state higher education in the area. The Commission stresses in particular that the added educational capacity should relate primarily to short-term training. Expansion should take place mainly outside the present university cities. In the Commission's opinion, the implementation of its proposal will promote the development of recurrent education.

U 68 (the 1968 Commission on Education) has had the task of drafting proposals for the overriding planning of post-secondary education, covering among other things its capacity, location and organisation. The Commission has had four members (Mr Lennart Sandgren, Under-Secretary of State for Education /chairman/; Mr Hans Löwbeer, Chancellor of the Swedish Universities; Mr Bertil Olson, former Director of the National Labour Market Board, and Mr Jonas Orring, Director of the National Board of Education) and three advisory groups. Through these groups, representatives of the political parties, of teachers and students, and of the various labour market organisations have taken part in the work of the commission.

The Commission's terms of reference have covered all types of basic post-secondary education, but not research or the training of research workers. Obviously, however, U 68 has had to consider the relationship between basic higher education and research.

U 68 assumes that the bulk of its proposals will be implemented from the academic year 1976/77. Its work will

continue during 1973, with a view to various special reports. Next will be presented a proposal concerning experimental activities with vocational short cycle technical programmes.

U 68's proposals should be seen in the light of earlier reforms in the field of compulsory and upper secondary education. During the 1970's, both the pre-school and the education of adults who have had only a brief period of schooling will demand considerable resources. In view of this, and the need for public efforts in other sectors, U 68 reckons only with a limited increase in the resources available for higher education.

The Commission's proposals are intended to cater as far as possible for individual requirements in respect of higher education, allowing for opportunities to utilise such education in an occupation. The Commission, however, firmly rejects a planning of higher education that would involve its complete adaptation to labour market forecasts.

The organisation of studies

In the Commission's opinion, the study organisation should permit both coherent educational programmes and opportunities for individually designed routes of study.

U 68 proposes that basic higher education should normally be organised in the form of "educational programmes" composed of courses. Students can undergo higher education on general, local or individual education programmes, or on single courses. Certain general educational programmes are divided into variants, geared to different occupational sectors. In the Commission's proposals on capacity, the educational programmes and variants are divided into the following occupational training sectors, namely

technology
administration and economics
medicine and social work
teaching
cultural work and information

U 68 proposes that certificates of education be issued for successfully completed basic higher education, and assumes that the marks achieved on courses will normally be indicated on a scale covering Fail, Pass and Credit.

Number of students

U 68 proposes that the admission capacity for basic higher education be regulated from 1976/77 by annual decisions, made both centrally and at university level, on admission to a) educational programmes, and b) single courses. The Commission indicates two planning limits, between which admission to educational programmes should lie. The upper planning limit corresponds to total admission 1976/77 of approx. 42,000 students, with a sub-

sequent annual increase by two percent until the end of the planning period (1983/84). The lower planning limit corresponds to a total intake 1976/77 of approx. 37,000 students, with a subsequent annual increase by two percent until the end of the planning period. The Commission's proposals cover also the distribution of admission capacity to the general programmes over the different occupational training sectors, and over groups of educational programmes and in certain cases specific educational programmes. As regards the capacity for single courses, U 68 recommends that it should correspond in 1976/77 to approx. 20,000 full-time students, subsequently increasing by approx. ten percent per annum. The total number of students undergoing basic higher education, which is now put at between 140,000 and 145,000, is estimated to reach between 170,000 and 190,000 by the end of the planning period (around 1983/84).

In the context of its proposals on capacity U 68 proposes that free admission for all qualified students to certain basic higher education, at present the faculties (or corresponding) of theology, law, and arts, plus with certain restrictions the social sciences and mathematics/natural sciences, should be abolished when the bulk of the Commission's other proposals are introduced, i.e. 1976/77. Proposals on admission procedures will be drafted by the Committee on Formal Qualifications created in 1972, on the basis of Parliament's decision in 1972 on the formal qualification conferred by the upper secondary school.

Location of educational facilities

U 68 proposes that Sweden be divided into 19 higher educational areas, comprising in the majority of cases a county or group of counties, and that the subsequent expansion of permanently organised basic higher education facilities should be assigned to one, in some cases two, specifically indicated towns or cities within each higher educational area. For each area, the Commission indicates guidelines for the expansion of total capacity in respect of instruction on a) educational programmes, b) single courses. The capacity for single courses relates to both places with permanent facilities for higher education and the higher educational area at large. As regards further expansion beyond that now approved or planned, U 68 recommends successive starts in accordance with the following general schedule:

1976/77 Sundsvall/Härnösand, Falun/Borlänge, Jönköping, Kalmar
1977/78 Eskilstuna/Västerås, Borås, Kristianstad
1978/79 Luleå, Östersund, Halmstad
1979/80 Örebro, Linköping/Norrköping, Karlstad, Växjö

Recurrent education

U 68 emphasises the necesity of promoting recurrent education by measures in a number of fields. Among other things, it is essential to consider this objective when

deciding on the capacity and organisation of studies of the upper secondary school and higher educational system, rules of qualification and selection, the geographical location and distribution of facilities, information and outreach activities, the financing of studies, and measures on the labour market.

Questions of organisation

U 68 proposes no changes in the authorities responsible for present state and municipal higher education. By the terms of the Commission's proposals, there will thus continue to exist state, county, municipal and in some cases private higher education facilities.

U 68 proposes that state higher education within the competency of the Ministry of Education in each higher educational area be brought together in a single organisation under a Board of Higher Education. It is proposed that each such organisation be termed a university or college. In certain cases, an institution of higher education will cover not only basic higher education but also research training and research. It is proposed that such a Board of Higher Education be composed of persons representing public interests, plus those representing activities within the institution of higher education, and its personnel and staff. As a general guideline, the Commission suggests six representatives of the former group and five of the latter. Its proposed that the executive body should be a Rector's Office. The units at which instruction and where, if applicable, research take place are referred to as institutes. It is assumed that these institutes can at the larger institutions of higher education be grouped in administrative units.

For the planning and management of basic higher education, the Commission proposes education and, where necessary, programme committees consisting of teaching staff and students, plus representatives of occupational life. By the terms of the Commission's proposals, an education committee will be responsible for education within an occupational sector, and a programme committee for one or more educationa programmes or variants. For municipal higher education, the Commission proposes an organisation which associates, in the case of the Board, to the educational organisation of county councils and municipalities at large, and includes also programme committees as the planning and administrative bodies for programmes or groups of programmes.

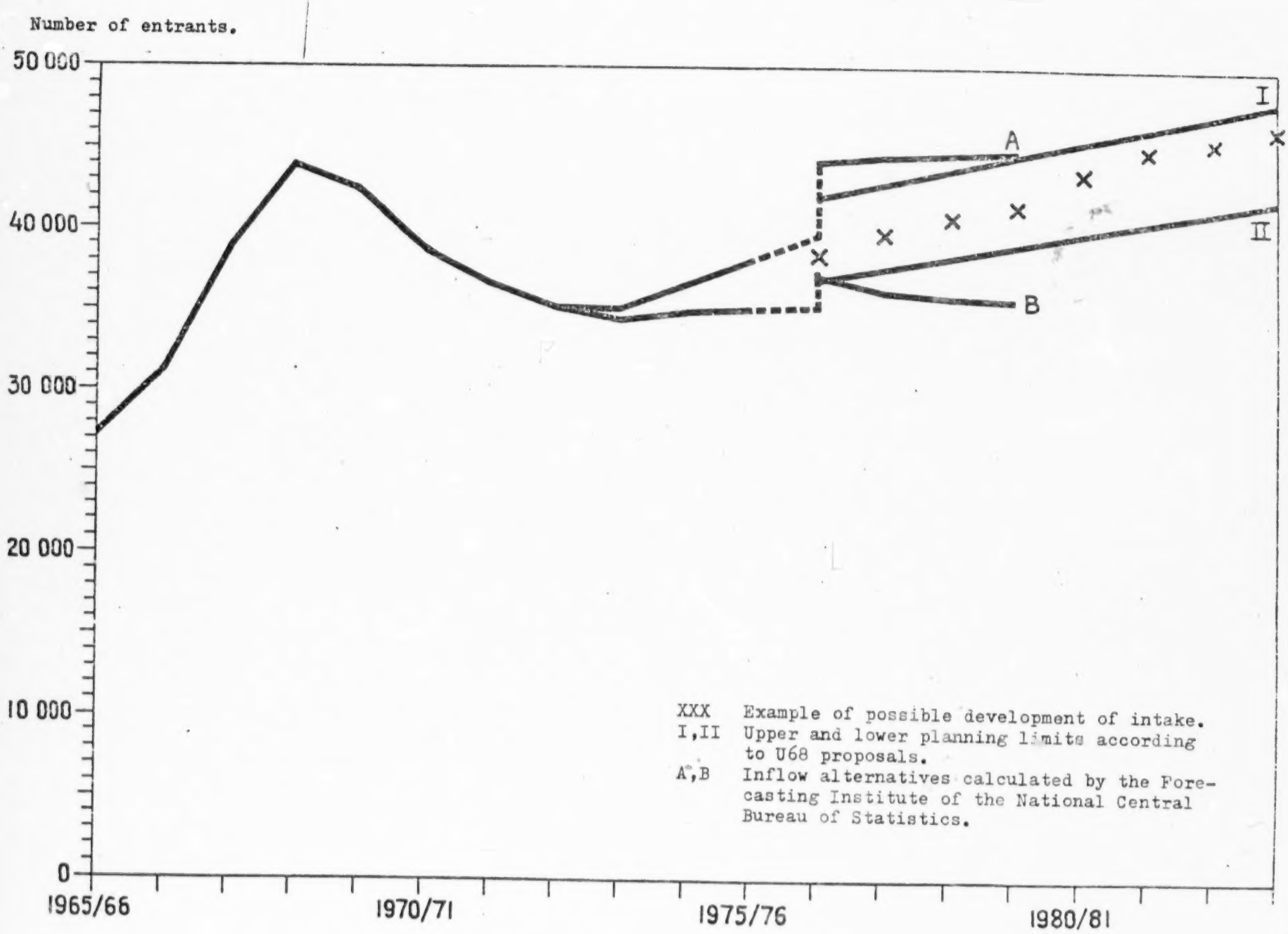
U 68 proposes a more uniform government organisation for higher education than is now the case. For state higher education within the sphere of the Ministry of Education (excl. the training of merchant naval officers), it is proposed that such duties be assigned to a new government office, the Office of the Chancellor of Swedish Universities and Colleges. It is proposed that this consist of a board and five educational planning committees, corre-

sponding to the five occupational sectors. In addition to these will come the planning bodies for research and research training, in which context the Commission assumes that the present faculty planning committees will for the present be retained. In the case of municipal higher education and the training of merchant naval officers, the Commission proposes - referring to collaboration in this sector with the upper secondary school- that government-level administrative duties remain the responsibility of the Swedish National Board of Education.

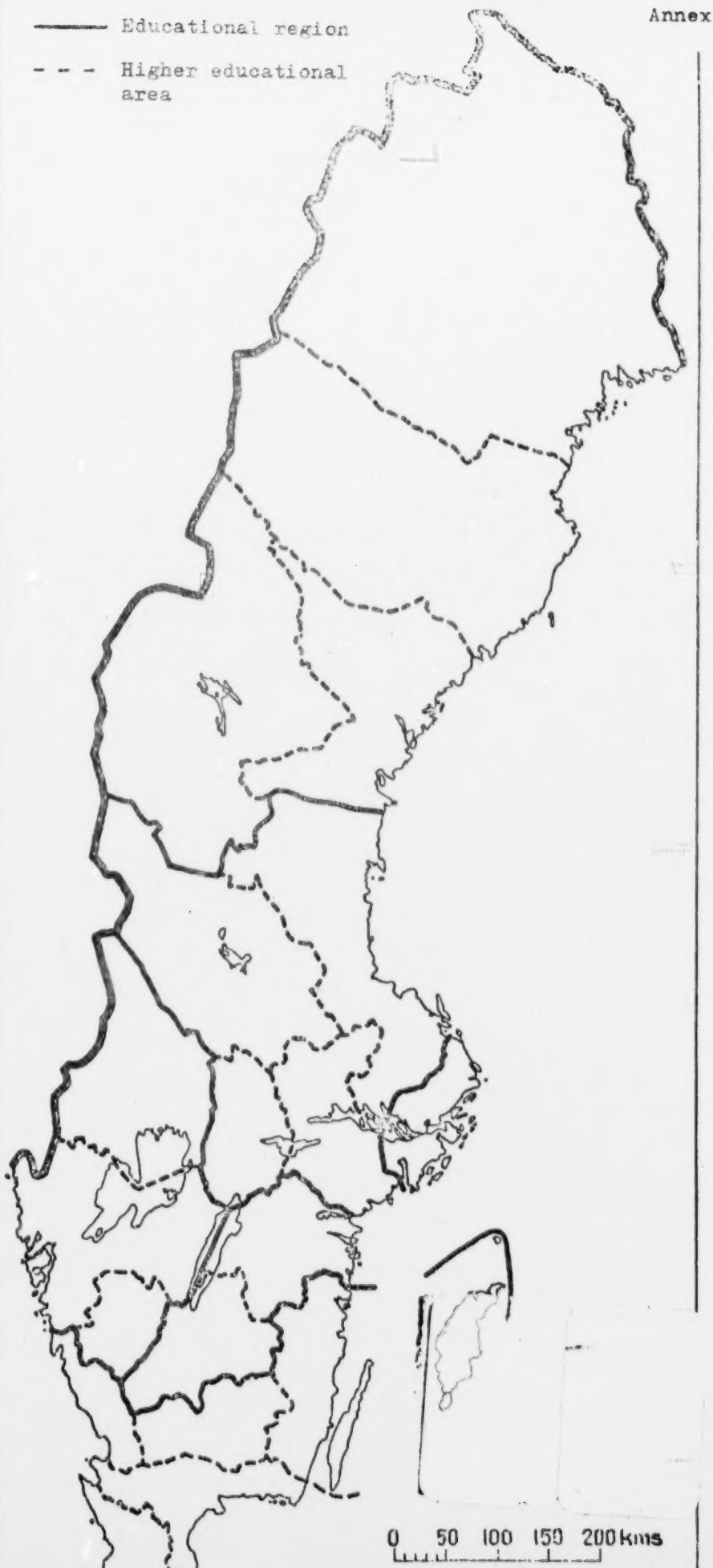
Accompanying the report are special statements covering e.g. the planned number of students, links between basic higher education and research, and the composition of the proposed Boards of Higher Education.

Annexes

1. U 68's proposals on admission capacity to educational programmes.
2. The division into higher educational areas.


Number of entrants.
50 000
40 000
30 000
20 000
10 000
0
1965/66
1970/71
1975/76
1980/81
I
II
A
B
XXX Example of possible development of intake.
I,II Upper and lower planning limits according to U68 proposals.
A,B Inflow alternatives calculated by the Forecasting Institute of the National Central Bureau of Statistics.

Annex 1.



Higher educational areas according to the U68 proposal.

For certain planning purposes, these areas are grouped into six regions, as indicated on the map.

SWEDISH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION March 13, 1973

Press Communiquè

(Government bill 1973:63)

Reinforcement of educational grants to adults

Proposals for considerable improvements in educational welfare are soon to be presented. This was annonnced by Mr Sven Moberg, Minister without Portfolio, in a speech at Brunnsvik on Wednesday. The improvements relate primarily to adult students.

The government proposes in a Bill shortly to be presented to the Riksdag that students above 20 years of age covered by the "student aid" system should be transferred to the "study means" system as from July 1, 1973. This will bring about a greater uniformity in educational welfare for adults irrespective of the level of their studies. The transfer to the "study means" system, which will affect students at gymnasial school, among others, will give many of these students roughly 2 000 kronor extra in educational grant. As regards the "study allowance" as well the proposal will bring an improvement of 180 kronor per academic year for certain students. The number of full-time students to be transferred to the "study means" system may be estimated at 50 000.

As regards the rules concerning the income of a student's husband/wife within the "study means" system an improvement is proposed chiefly for groups in which this income amounts to between 20 000 and 50 000 kronor per annum. It is proposed that for receipt of study means the maximum income of a student's husband/wife should be raised from the present 22 000 to around 30 000 kronor per annum.

For students below 20 years of age under the "student aid" system it is proposed that the board and lodging allowance should be raised from 125 to 150 kronor per month.

The income-tested increment within the "student aid" system is at most 75 kronor per month up to an assessed income of 21 000 kronor in cases when the student has no brother or sister below 17 years of age. As from January 1, 1974, the amount of assessed income is to be changed to 23 000 kronor. For means-tested increment and grants subject to repayment within the "student aid" system the limits will be correspondingly altered.

For students in receipt of "study means" a special health insurance is to be introduced. Under this insurance the student will continue to receive "study means" during periods of illness. Grants subject to repayment will be reduced by an amount corresponding to the proportion of the grant repayable per day for the days of illness for which the student is entitled to compensation. It is proposed that the qualifying period for the benefit should be 14 days.

Mr Moberg also recalled that the repayment rules within the "study means" system are being revised. The goal is that a proposal on this matter shall be presented to next year's Riksdag.

ERIC Clearinghouse
JUN 13 1973
on Adult Education

1 Skr (Swedish krona) = US $ 0.20 or £ 0.08 (approx.)